Feb. 1913

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MEMORANDUM as to the Organisation and Staff of the Chief Secretary's Office, and the other Departments connected with the Irish Government.

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Chief Secretary's Office.

ORGANISATION AND STAFF.

The government of Ireland by England was conducted originally through the Home Office. This Department still has some duties in regard to Irish affairs, for example, submissions to His Majesty by the Chief Secretary's Office are made through the Home Office. The Home Office is also responsible for the administration in Ireland of the Factory Acts, the Mines Acts, and the Explosives Acts.

After the Union of Great Britain and Ireland Government was administered in Ireland in three Departments, the Civil, Military, and Yeomanry Offices. In 1832 these were consolidated into the Chief Secretary's Office, which now corresponds in its functions to a great extent with the Home Office in England and the Scottish Office for Scotland.

The Office in Dublin is the seat of Government. The position of affairs in this respect is the reverse of that in the case of Scotland, where the Scottish Office, the Executive Department, is in London, with a branch Office in Edinburgh. The Irish Office in London is a branch of the Chief Secretary's Office and has no separate establishment of its own except an Office Keeper, the officials being sent from Dublin, and remaining only while Parliament is sitting.

Though the Office is known as the Chief Secretary's Office, it is in form and theory the Department of the Lord Lieutenant, and all decisions are arrived at and information conveyed in His Excellency's name.

Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant is the permanent head of the Chief Secretary's Office and of the Civil Service in Ireland. The Office was created in 1777, when distinct Departments were first established at Dublin Castle for Civil and Military Affairs.

The present salary, £2,000 a year, was fixed in 1868. From 1883-1887, under exceptional circumstances following the Phœnix Park murders, it was raised to £2,500. There is also a furnished official residence in the Phœnix Park and £200 a year garden allowance.

The Under Secretary is *ex-officio* a Commissioner of the Local Government Board, though he takes no part in its proceedings. He is also a member of the Congested Districts Board, and, in the absence of the Chief Secretary, presides at its meetings.

Assistant Under Secretary.

Prior to 1845 the senior official after the Under Secretary was known as the Chief Clerk. In that year the title was changed to Assistant Under Secretary, and the salary was increased from £800 to £1,000. In 1852 the Privy Council Office, which had previously existed as a separate organization, with a separate staff, was consolidated with the Chief Secretary's Office, and the Assistant Under Secretary

was sworn in as Clerk of the Council and became responsible for the work of the Council Office, the title of Chief Clerk in lieu of Assistant Under Secretary being revived.

In 1876 the matter was again considered, and another change was made, Mr. Henry Robinson being appointed to the Office under the title of Assistant Under Secretary. The present salary, £1,000 a year, rising after five years to £1,200, was fixed in 1878.

Clerical Staff.

In 1855, when the Civil Service Commissioners were created to examine candidates for appointment under a system of limited competition for each Department, the establishment of the office below the Chief Clerk consisted of :—

2 First Class Clerks, . . .	£500—£650.
5 Second ,, . . .	£300—£450.
8 Third ,, . . .	£90—£280.

No change took place until 1867, when increased scales of salary were sanctioned by Treasury Letter of 13th April, 1867, as follows :—

First Class Clerks, . .	£600—20—£800.
Second ,, . .	£315—15—£500.
Third ,, . .	£100—10—£300.

In 1872 one Writer was added, and in 1874 there were 2 Writers, the number of Third Class Clerks being reduced from 8 to 6.

The Office was re-organized by Treasury Letter of 31st March, 1876, and the following Staff sanctioned :—

2 First Class Clerks, . . .	£600—£800.
5 Second ,, . . .	£315—£500.
4 Third ,, . . .	£100—£300.
3 Lower Division Clerks, . .	£80—£200.

In 1878 there were 4 Lower Division Clerks, and in 1879, 5; the number of Third Class Clerks being reduced to 3. In 1882 there were 5 Lower Division and 5 Third Class Clerks.

In 1882 another re-organization took place, and Treasury Letter of 2nd October, 1882, changed the classification and scales of salaries of the Clerks as follows :—

2 Principal Clerks, . . .	£700—£900.
5 First Class (Upper Section), .	£420—£600.*
4 ,, (Lower ,,), .	£100—£400.*
8 Lower Division Clerks, . .	£95—£250

The Lower Division Clerks, in addition to salary, were eligible for "Duty Pay" not exceeding £100 per annum. In 1881, 2 out of 5 Lower Division Clerks had "Duty Pay"; in 1883, 5 out of 8, and in 1887, 6 out of 7, viz., one £100, one £80, and four at £50 a year.

"Duty Pay" was abolished as a result of the Report of the Ridley Commission, and the Lower Division Clerks were continued under the name of Second Division Clerks at £70—£250, with a Higher Grade from £250—£350.

In 1890 a First Class Clerkship (Upper Section) was abolished, but the office of Registrar was made a Staff Post at a salary of £350—15—£500.

The Staff then consisted of :—

2 Principal Clerks, . . .	£700—£900.
4 First Class (Upper Section), .	£420—£600.
5 ,, (Lower ,,), .	£100—£400.
1 Registrar (Staff Clerk), . .	
8 Second Division Clerks, . .	£70—£350

and this organization remained unchanged until 1900.

* Scales of Salary for Higher Division suggested by the Playfair Commission, 1874.

The Ridley Commission (1888) found that the scale of salary recommended for the Higher Division by the Playfair Commission had only been adopted in eight Offices, of which the Chief Secretary's Office was one. The Ridley Commission recommended the continuance of the system of dividing the work of Government Departments between the Higher and Lower Divisions, but they contemplated that the numbers in the Higher Division should be reduced and that the salaries should be increased so as to attract men of the necessary standing and capacity, and they proposed the scale should be in three Grades :—

First, ...	£850—£50—£1,000.
Second, ...	£600—£25—£800.
Third, ...	£200—£20—£500.

Though the Ridley Commission reported in 1888, no action was taken in the Chief Secretary's Office with regard to securing the higher rates of pay until 1900. In that year, on the retirement of a Principal Clerk and of a First Class Clerk (Upper Section), the number of First Class Clerks was reduced by 2, and a second Staff Post was added, the following scale of pay being sanctioned :—

2 Principal Clerks, . . .	£700—£900.
3 First Class Clerks (Upper Section), .	£550—£650.
4 ,, ,, (Lower ,,), .	£200—£500.
2 Staff Clerks	
7 Second Division Clerks	

In 1901, one of the First Class Clerks was promoted from the Lower to the Upper Section and the newly created Staff Post abolished, the holder being promoted to a First Class Clerkship (Lower Section).

In 1904, a third Principal Clerkship was created in connection with a scheme for the better distribution of the work of the Office, and two Class I. Clerks were selected for two vacancies in connection with a proposal for the better co-ordination of the Department of the Irish Government. This proposal was not, however, carried fully into effect, and on the transfer of one of the Class I. Clerks to another Office the vacancy was not filled, three temporary Clerks who had been reported as qualified being placed on the establishment in 1907 after passing the usual qualifying Examination for Civil Service Certificate, one as Confidential Shorthand Writer and 2 as Abstractors. On the death of a First Class Clerk in 1909 a second vacancy was left unfilled, and two additional staff posts were created at £350—£450 per annum, to which two Second Division Clerks were appointed.

The present Staff consists of :—

3 Principal Clerks, . . .	£700—£900.
2 First Class Clerks (Upper Section), .	£550—£650.
3 ,, ,, (Lower ,,), ,	£200—£500.
3 Staff Clerks—2, £350—£450; 1, £350—£500.	
6 Second Division Clerks, £70—£350.	
1 Confidential Shorthand Writer, £150—£200.	
2 Assistant Clerks or Abstractors, £55—£150.	
2 Temporary Clerks (typists).	

There is also :—

I Draughtsman of Bills for the Irish Government,	£700—£900.
1 Librarian, ...	£150—£200.
2 Office Keepers and 11 Messengers.	

The post of Draughtsman of Bills was made a whole-time appointment in 1877. He was placed under Section 4 of the Superannuation Act of 1859 with an addition of seven years for pension purposes. The salary was £600 in 1877. A personal addition of £150 a year was granted in 1885. The salary reverted to £600 in 1888, and in 1892 was fixed at £600—£800. The present salary, £700—£900, was fixed in 1908, and the Draughtsman is entitled to receive fees for appearing in cases in which Petitions are lodged by Irish Departments against Private Bills, provided his total emoluments do not exceed £1,200 a year.

Mode of Appointment.

Under Secretary.

This Office is directly held from the Crown in virtue of the Lord Lieutenant's Patent, and also comes under Section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859, with the right of ten additional years for purposes of Pension.

Assistant Under Secretary, Clerk of the Council and Deputy Keeper of the Privy Seal.

This Office is held directly from the Crown under the Lord Lieutenant's Patent. It, however, has not been placed by the Treasury under Section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859.

The appointments of Under Secretary and Assistant Under Secretary are exempt from obtaining Civil Service Certificates under Schedule B. of the Order in Council of 10th January, 1910.

Principal Clerks.

Sir Laurence C. Dowdall, C.B.

Appointed Clerk, Church Temporalities Commission, by nomination with qualifying examination, 1871; appointed to a Clerkship, Higher Division, R.I.C. Office, 1879; transferred to Chief Secretary's Office, Third Class Clerk, 1881; appointed Principal Clerk, 1901.

W. P. J. Connolly.

Appointed by open competition, Class I. Examination, Inland Revenue Department, 1879; transferred to Chief Secretary's Office, 1884; appointed Principal Clerk, 1904.

J. J. Taylor.

Appointed by open competition, Lower Division, Local Government Board, England, 1877; transferred to Chief Secretary's Office, 1883; promoted to Higher Division, 1889; appointed Principal Clerk, 1911.

First Class Clerk.

T. P. LeFanu.

Appointed by open competition Class I. Clerk, Public Record Office, 1881; transferred to Chief Secretary's Office, 1884.

S. M. Power.

Appointed by open competition Clerk, Lower Division, Chief Secretary's Office, 1879; promoted to the Higher Division, 1892.

C. M. Martin-Jones.

Appointed by open competition Class I. Clerk, Local Government Board, Ireland, 1900; transferred to Chief Secretary's Office, 1904.

G. C. Duggan.

Appointed by open competition Class I. Clerk, Admiralty, 1908; transferred to Chief Secretary's Office, 1910.

J. Brennan.

Appointed by open competition Class I. Clerk, Board of Customs and Excise, 1911; transferred to Chief Secretary's Office, 1912.

Staff Clerks (3).

All entered the service by open competition in the Examination for Lower Division Clerks.

Second Division Clerks.

All entered the Service by open competition in the Examination for Second Division Clerks. Three had previously been Boy Clerks.

Abstractors and Confidential Shorthand Writer.

All entered the Service as Temporary Clerks by nomination without Examination, and were appointed to their present posts after qualifying Examination.

Draughtsman of Bills.

No Certificate required in the case of this Officer, as the appointment comes under Section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859, with an addition of seven years for purposes of pension.

Librarian.

Certificate issued under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870. The present Librarian had temporary service in the Registrar-General's Office and Census Office from 1890-1903 as temporary clerk. He was appointed by nomination with qualifying examination and Civil Service Certificate in the Census Office.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

The Office is divided into three Divisions—Administrative, Judicial, and Financial, each in charge of a Principal Clerk. There are also two smaller Sections—The Council Office and the Convict Department, under the control of the Assistant Under Secretary, who exercises a general supervision over the Office Staff, and assists the Under Secretary in dealing with certain papers from the three Divisions. In the absence of the Under Secretary the Assistant Under Secretary takes his place.

Administrative Division.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Principal Clerk.
1 First Class Clerk.
1 Second Division Clerk.

The Administrative Division conducts correspondence on Irish affairs with the various English Departments, including the Home Office, Foreign Office, Board of Trade, etc., and it prepares Memoranda on various subjects if required by the Foreign Office for foreign Embassies and Governments.

All appointments, whether paid or unpaid, made by Letters Patent, Royal Warrant, Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, or otherwise, to Departments under the control of the Irish Government and the various Public Boards, are made through the Administrative Division, which deals with applications for appointments and keeps lists of candidates in the case of certain public offices, like the Resident Magistrates.

Rules and Regulations, statutory and otherwise, requiring the sanction of His Excellency or the Chief Secretary are framed and submitted through this Division.

It also deals with matters arising out of the relation of the Military to the Civil Power, and cognate subjects such as applications for recognition by Cadet Corps and Rifle Clubs.

The Administrative Division supervises the work of Resident Magistrates, checks their attendance at Petty Sessions in their districts, and makes arrangements for their transfer as well as for their appointment.

It looks after the administration of the Vivisection and Anatomy Act, and deals with questions relating to Escheated Estates, Educational Endowments, applications for Charters and Licences mortmain, questions arising in the Department of the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks, especially the validity of Elections to Petty Sessions Clerkships, and reports from Inspectors of Lunatics.

It also deals with questions relating to Publicans' Licences, exhumations, and Orders under the Wild Birds Protection and Hares Preservation Acts.

Judicial Division.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Principal Clerk.
1 Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade).
1 Confidential Shorthand-writer.
1 Temporary Clerk.

The Division receives and submits, for the orders of Government, all police reports relating to the preservation of the public peace at meetings, Parliamentary and Local Government Elections, evictions, and other assemblages throughout the country.

Police reports are forwarded through this Division to the Attorney-General for his advice and directions as to the institution of criminal prosecutions.

It is responsible for the issue of the necessary orders made on the advice of the Attorney-General to the Police and Crown Solicitors and for the correspondence arising therefrom with other public departments such as the Home Office in Extradition cases.

The Division deals with the reports affecting the control, discipline and distribution of the Police.

Notes on the condition of the country, with statistical Tables, are prepared in the Division and are printed from time to time for the Chief Secretary's use in Debates in Parliament. The preparation of these notes dates back to the year 1885. They furnish a valuable record of the various political and agrarian agitations through which the country has passed, and of the action taken by Government in maintaining order and suppressing crime and outrage.

The Division prepares and submits daily, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary, extracts from the Press on all subjects of public interest. Extracts from the Provincial Press of publications of an illegal or intimidatory character are sent to the Attorney-General for his directions.

Furthermore, all correspondence with the General Prisons Board on the subject of Prison administration; with the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools relating to Industrial Schools; with Local Authorities on matters not dealt with by the Local Government Board, and as to Educational matters with the Commissioners of National Education, and the Board of Intermediate Education, other than questions of finance, passes through the Judicial Division.

Finance Division.

The Staff of this Division consists of :—

1 Principal Clerk.
1 First Class Clerk.
1 Staff Clerk.
1 Second Division Clerk.

The Chief Secretary's Office is the Accounting Department for the Parliamentary Votes for a number of Public Departments, and the Finance Division is charged with the preparation of the annual Estimates and Appropriation Accounts for these Services, which comprise the Votes for the :—

Lord Lieutenant's Household,
Chief Secretary's Office, including the expenses of the office of Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums,
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions,
Reformatory and Industrial Schools,
Universities and Colleges,
Ireland Development Grant,
Hospitals and Charities,
and one non-Voted service, the Local Taxation Account.

In addition, the Estimates for other Public Departments are communicated to the Treasury through the Finance Division. These services include the :—

Local Government Board,
Commissioners of National Education,
Public Record Office,
Registrar-General,
Land Commission (including the Estates Commission and Public Trustee),
Resident Magistrates' portion of the County Courts Vote
Royal Irish Constabulary,
Dublin Metropolitan Police,
General Prisons Board,
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum,
Endowed Schools Commissioners.

All correspondence with the Treasury in matters concerning the financial administration of the Land Law and Land Purchase Acts and arising out of expenditure from any of the above-mentioned Votes is conducted through the Finance Division.

The Division deals also with correspondence with the Treasury in matters affecting grants from the Development Commissioners, and with the Board of Works in the cases of applications for assistance towards the construction of public works from funds which are not at the disposal of these Commissioners.

It is further the duty of the Division to bring into operation the provisions of Acts of Parliament which impose charges on public funds, and in this connection reference may be made to two recent Statutes, the Irish Universities Act, 1908, and Children Act, 1908, the voluminous correspondence respecting which was conducted in the Finance Division.

Council Office.

1 First Class Clerk.

Meetings of Councils and Committees, preparation of papers for submission to both, and of Reports of Committees, and in some cases of draft Orders in Council, keeping of Minute Book and other records.

Ceremonials. A new Sovereign is proclaimed in Council on his accession, and Lords Lieutenant, Lord Chancellors, Chief Secretaries, Commanders of the Forces and new members of the Privy Council are sworn in before the Privy Council on appointment. Lords Justices are sworn in for the government of Ireland whenever the Lord Lieutenant leaves the country.

Amongst the matters dealt with by Order in Council are :—

Prison Rules and Regulations.
Rules and Regulations under the Inebriates Acts.

Rules under the Judicature Acts.
" " County Officers and Courts Act.
" " Local Bankruptcy Act.
" " Pharmacy (Ireland) Acts.
" " Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

Times and places for holding Quarter Sessions, Revision Courts; alterations in dates of Fairs, &c.; Boundary Survey alterations; Municipal and County Council By-Laws; Harbour By-Laws; Fishery By-Laws and Appeals; Tramway and Light Railway Orders; Proclamation for Bank Holidays in Ireland, and various other matters.

The Clerk in charge of the Council Office is responsible for the presentation of papers to Parliament, and for the preparation of Parliamentary Returns.

Convict Department.

1 Staff Clerk.

1 Second Division Clerk.

Memorials from Convicts and Prisoners in reference to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, including also applications for remission of Fines imposed by Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or Fines on Jurors, etc.

Registry Department.

1 Staff Clerk (Registrar).

1 Second Division Clerk.

2 Assistant Clerks.

1 Temporary Clerk.

Registration of all papers, which are distributed to the various Divisions, and put by when disposed of. The Registry is responsible for the typing and despatch of letters, and the keeping of records.

Irish Office.

1 First Class Clerk.

1 Second Division Clerk.

This is only open when Parliament is sitting. At other times these Clerks are available for service in Dublin, but in recent years it has not been possible for them to afford much assistance in Ireland owing to the length of the Parliamentary Sessions.

Private Secretaries.

The Chief and Under Secretaries each have a Private Secretary.

The former is generally chosen from the Office Staff, and the latter has always been so chosen.

I.—DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE IMMEDIATE CONTROL OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

1. Inspectors of Lunatics, and Dundrum Asylum.
2. Registrar-General.
3. Dublin Metropolitan Police.
4. Royal Irish Constabulary.
5. General Prisons Board.
6. Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
7. Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.
8. Loan Fund Board.
9. Office of Arms.
10. Resident Magistrates.
11. Crown Solicitors.

(1). Inspectors of Lunatics, and Dundrum Asylum.

The office of Inspector of Lunatics was created by the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Act, 1845, 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 107, sections 23 and 24.

The Inspectors, two in number, are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant; are included in the Vote for the Chief Secretary's Office; and are directly subordinate to the Executive Government.

The Staff consists of :—

2 Inspectors (medical practitioners).
1 Staff Clerk.
1 Second Division Clerk.
2 Temporary Clerks.

The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, established under the Act of 1845, is under the direct control of the Executive Government. It is maintained out of moneys voted by Parliament, and is managed, under the immediate supervision of the Inspectors of Lunatics, by a Resident Physician and Governor who is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as are the other officers of the Asylum.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Resident Physician and Governor.
1 Assistant Resident Medical Officer.
1 Clerk and Store Keeper.
1 Assistant Store Keeper.
29 Male Attendants.
13 Female Attendants.

(2). The Registrar-General.

The office of Registrar-General of Marriages was created by the Marriages (Ireland) Act, 1844. The Registration of Births and Deaths was added to his duties by the Registration of Births and Deaths (Ireland) Act, 1863. He is also charged with the collection and compilation of the Decennial Census, and the preparation of any other statistics which the Lord Lieutenant may from time to time require.

The Registrar-General is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

The appointments of the Officers, Clerks, and servants employed in the General Register Office are made by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the Registrar-General, subject to His Excellency's approval, and the Regulations for the discharge of their duties, require His Excellency's approval.

An Annual Report is made to the Lord Lieutenant and submitted to Parliament.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Registrar-General.
1 Assistant Registrar-General and Secretary.
1 Medical Superintendent of Statistics.
6 Staff Posts.
14 Second Division Clerks.
5 Assistant Clerks.

A large temporary staff is recruited for the Decennial Census.

(3). Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police Force was established in 1836 by the Act 6 & 7 William IV., chap. 29, passed in 1836.

This Force is under the direct control of the Executive Government, but more than one-third of its cost is defrayed from local sources.

The Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Police and the Dublin Divisional Magistrates (4) are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

The Office Staff is as follows :—

Police Courts:

1 Chief Clerk.
9 Clerks (equivalent to Second Division Clerks, Higher and Lower Grade).

Police Offices:

2 Staff Clerks.
3 Second Division Clerks.

The Police force consists of 1,279 men of the various ranks.

(4). Royal Irish Constabulary.

Parish and Barony Constables existed in Ireland from early times.

In 1792 Grand Juries were authorised to appoint Constables, not exceeding eight in each Barony, to assist in preserving the peace.

Between 1814 and 1836 several Acts were passed providing the appointment of additional Constables in disturbed areas. These Acts were consolidated by The Constabulary (Ireland) Act, 1836, which provided for a Police Establishment under one Inspector-General, and with a uniform system of rules and regulations applicable to the whole of Ireland. This Act forms the basis of the eighteen Statutes known collectively as " The Constabulary (Ireland) Act, 1836 to 1885."

The Force is under the direct control of the Government, by whom its officers are appointed.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Inspector-General.
1 Deputy Inspector-General.
2 Assistant Inspectors-General.
2 Principal Staff Clerks.
5 Staff Clerks.
17 Second Division Clerks.
1 Assistant Clerk.

The Constabulary consists of 232 Officers and 10,483 men of various ranks.

(5). General Prisons Board.

The General Prisons Board was created by the General Prisons (Ireland) Act 1877, and entrusted, subject to the Lord Lieutenant's direction, with the management of all Prisons in Ireland, the cost of maintaining Prisons and Prisoners being at the same time transferred from local to Imperial Funds.

Prior to that Act, Convict Prisons alone were maintained from Imperial Funds Ordinary Prisoners were maintained by Grand Jury Presentment, and managed by Boards of Superintendence appointed by Grand Juries.

The General Prisons Board is directly subordinate to the Executive Government, and cannot alter any Prison Rule or take any important step without His Excellency's approval.

An Annual Report is made to the Lord Lieutenant, and submitted to Parliament.

Governors, Matrons or Female Superintendents, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of Prisons are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant; minor officers by the Prisons Board subject to His Excellency's approval.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Chairman.
1 Vice-Chairman.
1 Medical Member.*
1 Inspector.
4 Staff Clerks.
8 Second Division Clerks.
2 Assistant Clerks.
4 Other Clerks.

In the Convict and Local Prisons there is a staff of officers, warders, &c., numbering 590.

(6). Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

The appointment of an Inspector of Reformatory Schools in Ireland was originally authorised by the Reformatory Schools Act (Ireland), 1858, and the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868, provides that the Inspector of Reformatory Schools in Ireland shall be also the Inspector of Industrial Schools.

The Irish Reformatory Schools Act, 1868, which repealed the Act of 1858, renewed the power to appoint an Inspector and also authorised the appointment of an Assistant Inspector, but the latter post was not filled until 1899.

The Inspector and his Assistants are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and act under the immediate direction of the Executive Government, and report annually to the Lord Lieutenant for presentation to Parliament.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Inspector.
1 Assistant Inspector.
1 Lady Assistant Inspector.
1 Staff Clerk.
1 Second Division Clerk.
2 Abstractors.

(7). Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.

The Office of Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks was created by the Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland) Act, 1858.

* The Chief Inspector of Reformatories acts as Medical Member of the Board.

The Registrar acts under the immediate direction of the Executive Government and superintends the work of the Petty Sessions Clerks throughout Ireland, more especially as regards the collection of fees, penalties, and the dog tax, which together go to form a Fund from which the Clerks and the Registrar and his Staff are paid.

The Registrar submits an Annual Account for presentation to Parliament.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Registrar.
1 Chief Clerk.
1 Senior Clerk.
2 Clerks of Inspection.
6 Clerks.*

(8). Loan Fund Board.

The Loan Fund Board was created by an Act of 1836 (6 & 7 William IV., chap. 55) amended by the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Act, 1843, to supervise Loan Funds established under that Act.

The Board (which is unpaid and now consists of ten members) and its Secretary and Inspector are appointed and removable by the Lord Lieutenant.

It is required by law to report annually as to its own proceedings and the proceedings of the several Loan Societies in connection with it, but its operations are otherwise uncontrolled by Government.

The Report is submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, and presented to Parliament.

The Staff consists merely of :—

The Secretary,
Inspector, and
1 Clerk

paid out of the fees received by the Board.

(9). Office of Arms.

This Office dates from 1552.

Ulster King of Arms has charge of all State Ceremonies, and is the referee of the public in questions connected with procedure, descent, and arms. His only salaried assistant is Athlone Pursuivant.

The Executive Government does not interfere with the business of the Office, but Ulster is appointed by Patent, and Athlone by King's Letter on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutnant.

The Office is self-supporting, its expenses being covered by the fees received.

(10.) Resident Magistrates.

Resident Magistrates are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant under Section 31 of the Constabulary (Ireland) Act, 1836 (6 & 7 William IV., chap. 13).

They are Civil Servants whose whole time is at the disposal of the Government

The number is 65, and they are entitled to an addition of ten years for the purposes of pension under Section 4 of the Superannuation Act of 1859.

* Note.—The Clerks in this Office are appointed by nomination with limited competition. There is no Parliamentary Vote for this Department.

(11). Crown Solicitors.

The earliest recorded appointment of a Crown Solicitor was in 1708.

Sessional Crown Solicitors were first employed by the then Attorney-General in 1835.

Crown Solicitors are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. They attend in person at Assizes and Commission, where they prosecute for the Crown, under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Sessional Crown Solicitors are appointed by the Attorney-General and prosecute under his direction at Sessions.

On the recommendation of a Committee of Inquiry of 1883, the two offices are being gradually amalgamated.

The offices of Crown and Treasury Solicitor and Crown Solicitor for the County and City of Dublin were amalgamated in 1888 under the title of Chief Crown Solicitor. On the retirement of the holder of the united offices in 1905 the duties were divided between two officers, the Chief Crown Solicitor and the Treasury Solicitor, both of whom are Civil Servants whose whole time is at the disposal of the State.

The Vote for Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions, from which the salaries of these officers and the expenses of prosecutions are paid, is accounted for by the Chief Secretary's Office.

II.—DEPARTMENTS of which the Chief Secretary is President, but which are not under the immediate direction of the CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

1. Local Government Board.
2. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.
3. Congested Districts Board.

Local Government Board.

Up to 1847 the relief of the poor in Ireland was under the control of the English Poor Law Commissioners. The Poor Relief (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1847, created an Irish Poor Law Commission consisting of a Chief Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, and the Under Secretary. The Medical Charities (Ireland) Act, 1851, added two Commissioners (one a physician or surgeon). The Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1871, extended the powers of Local Government given by the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, and created (Sec. 31) a Local Government Department of the Chief Secretary's Office. The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872, created a Local Government Board for Ireland with the powers and duties of the former Poor Law Commissioners and with those of the Lord Lieutenant, Privy Council, and Chief Secretary, as to Towns Improvement, sanitation, burials, &c.

The Board consists of a President, being the Chief Secretary for the time being, the Under Secretary, and a Vice-President, with two Commissioners (one medical) appointed by the Crown.

The Board appoint their own staff subject to Treasury sanction, applied for through the Irish Government.

The Public Health Acts, the Labourers Acts, the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and other Acts, imposed additional duties on the Board, and their functions have been widely extended by the Local Government Act of 1898, which transferred the administrative and financial business formerly transacted by Grand Juries and County Presentment Sessions to the County and District Councils, created by the Act, under the general direction of the Local Government Board.

General Rules or Orders made by the Board under the Poor Law Act of 1847 require the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, and the Board have also, under the Act of 1872, to submit annually to the Lord Lieutenant a Report as to the execution of their duties. This Report is presented to Parliament.

There has been a further addition to the duties of the Board under the Labourers Act, 1906; the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905; the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1908; the Ald Age Pensions Acts, 1908 and 1911; the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, and the Motor Car Act, 1903.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Vice-President.
1 Medical Commissioner.
1 Commissioner.
1 Secretary.
2 Assistant Secretaries.
3 Senior Clerks. } 8 are Class I. Clerks.
13 Junior Clerks. }
11 Staff Clerks.
2 Minor Staff Clerks.
46 Second Division Clerks.
46 Assistant Clerks.

There are also :—

10 General Inspectors.
9 Temporary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.
7 Medical Inspectors.
2 Lady Inspectors.
2 Engineering Inspectors.
8 Architects.
1 Inspector of Audits.
19 Auditors.
1 Legal Adviser.
1 Legal Assistant.
1 Registrar of Old Age Pension Appeals.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

This Department, constituted under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, has been invested with the powers and duties of the Lord Lieutenant, Privy Council, Chief Secretary, and Under Secretary, under the Diseases of Animals Act and Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act; of the Registrar-General as to the collection of agricultural statistics; of the Land Commission under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts; of the Department of Science and Art as regards Ireland; of the Commissioners of National Education as to the Albert and Munster Institutions; and of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries; and also with the administration of the grant-in-aid of Technical Instruction.

The Chief Secretary is the President of the Department; the Vice-President is appointed and removable, not by the Lord Lieutenant, but by one of the Secretaries of State; the Consultative Council, the Agricultural Board, and the Board of Technical Instruction, created by the Act, are appointed partly by the Department and partly by local bodies, with the addition in the case of the Board of Technical

Instruction of two persons appointed by the Commissioners of National and Intermediate Education, and the Consultative Committee on Education is similarly appointed. The Department, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and Treasury, appoint their own staff, whose salaries and expenses are paid out of moneys voted by Parliament.

The Department is required to make a Report of its proceedings annually to the Lord Lieutenant for presentation to Parliament, but, save for the fact that the Chief Secretary is President of the Department, the Executive Government have no control over it nor over the administration of the funds placed at its disposal.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Secretary.
2 Assistant Secretaries.
1 Chief Clerk.
1 Superintendent of Statistics.
12 Staff Clerks.
13 Minor Staff Clerks.
73 Second Division Clerks.
41 Assistant Clerks.
17 Boy Clerks.
16 Temporary and other Clerks.

Inspectors:

12 Agricultural.
12 Technical Instruction.
39 Veterinary.
5 Fisheries.
1 Forestry.
1 Industries.
2 Statistics.

The Congested Districts Board.

This Board was created by the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, and was to consist of the Chief Secretary (replaced when absent by the Under Secretary), a member of the Land Commission nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, together with five other members and three temporary members. The Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture, &c., is also an *ex-officio* member of the Board under the Act creating his Department. The members of the Board (other than *ex-officio* members) are appointed by Royal Warrant on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Board was invested with powers and endowed with funds to enable it to take steps for the amalgamation of small holdings, and for aiding migration, emigration, agriculture, and industries in Congested Districts.

The Lord Lieutenant is empowered, subject to Treasury sanction, to authorize the Board to employ such officers as are necessary, and the Board are required to submit to the Lord Lieutenant an Annual Report of their proceedings for presentation to Parliament, and the Chief Secretary and the Treasury have decided that important financial proposals from the Board are to pass through the Chief Secretary's Office.

Under the Irish Land Act, 1909, the constitution of the Board was altered and it now consists of the Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture, &c., 9 nominated members, and 2 permanent members forming a corporate body, with a seal, capable of acquiring, holding and selling land or other property for the purposes of the various Statutes under which they act. The income of the Board was increased from £86,250 a year to £250,000, out of which, however, a sum of £19,000 is payable to the Department of Agriculture.

Only 14 members of the Staff are Civil Servants. The Board have power to appoint and pay their own Staff out of their income and to make provision for pensions. All the junior staff are appointed after competitive examination.

III.—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS only partially controlled by the Irish Government.

1. The Commissioners of National Education.
2. The Commissioners of Intermediate Education.
3. The Commissioners of Education (Endowed Schools).

Commissioners of National Education.

The National system of Education in Ireland was established in 1831, in pursuance of a recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

The Board, which was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1845, originally consisted of seven members. The number was raised in 1838 to ten, in 1848 to fourteen, and in 1851 to fifteen, and was finally fixed by the Supplemental Charter of 1861 at twenty, appointed and removable by the Lord Lieutenant. (For a full historical sketch of the system, see Vol. I. of Report of Royal Commission on Primary Education in Ireland, 1870).

The administration of the Board was at first carried on through the Secretary, but in 1833 it was found necessary to appoint a Resident Commissioner to direct the details of the administration. One of the original Commissioners, a Presbyterian Minister, agreed to relinquish his income from his congregation and accept the office. The Resident Commissioner is a paid Civil Servant, and is the administrative Head of the Department, but he has no greater powers than any other Commissioner.

The other officers of the Department are appointed by the Board, and are paid out of moneys voted by Parliament. Any application to the Treasury for an increase in the staff is made through the Irish Government.

The Commissioners submit to His Excellency an Annual Report for presentation to Parliament, and are bound by their general principles (which are laid down in the rules made by them and have remained unchanged throughout their history) not to change any fundamental Rule without the express permission of the Lord Lieutenant. The Executive Government does not interfere in the ordinary administration of the Board, but Resident Commissioners have, from time to time, conferred with the Under Secretary on matters of importance.

Lord Morpeth was a Commissioner from 1839-1841 while Chief Secretary, and Sir Thomas Redington was a Commissioner and also Under Secretary from 1847 to 1852, but there has since been no official representative of Government on the Board.

The Staff consists of :—

1 Resident Commissioner.
2 Secretaries.
1 Accountant.
2 Examiners.
12 Staff Clerks.
45 Second Division Clerks.
34 Assistant Clerks.
74 Inspectors.
2 Women Inspectors.
6 Organisers of Irish Language Instruction.

Commissioners of Intermediate Education.

This Board was created by the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878, and one million pounds from the Church Surplus was placed at its disposal to

apply the annual income for the promotion of Intermediate Secular Education by means of prizes, exhibitions, certificates, and results fees. A further endowment was provided by the Local Taxation Act of 1890.

The Board is unpaid, and consisted originally of seven members appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. This number was increased to twelve by the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1890.

Two Assistant Commissioners, who are the administrative Heads of the Department, are also appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. Their salaries, and those of the other officers and the Examiners' fees, are paid out of the above endowment. The Inspectors of Intermediate Education are appointed by the Board, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Board are required to present an Annual Report to the Lord Lieutenant for presentation to Parliament, and their proceedings are governed by Rules made from time to time by them with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Staff consists of :—

2 Assistant Commissioners.
6 Inspectors.
1 Chief Clerk.
8 Clerks.

The Commissioners of Education.

These Commissioners were created by the Endowed Schools (Ireland) Act, 1813, for the regulation of the Royal Schools established by James I. and Charles I., and certain other Endowed Schools.

By a scheme under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council in 1891, the Board is now constituted of ten Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten elected by the Local Boards of Education established under the Scheme. The net income of the Ulster Royal School Endowments is paid by the Commissioners to the Local Boards for the promotion of Intermediate Education.

The Commissioners are required to submit an Annual Report of their proceedings with the report of their Auditor to the Lord Lieutenant, and an Inspector, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, visits and reports on each Endowment administered under the Scheme.

The Board is unpaid. The salaries of the Staff, (1) Secretary and (1) Clerk, and the incidental expenses of the Commission, are defrayed out of moneys voted by Parliament.

IV.—NON-EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS only partially controlled by the Irish Government.

1. Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.
2. Public Record Office.
3. Land Commission.
4. National Gallery.
5. Clerks of the Crown and Peace.

Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

This Board, created by the Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland) Act, 1844, consists of two *ex-officio* members, the Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Chief Baron, and eleven members appointed by Royal Warrant on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Commissioners, who are unpaid, possess wide powers of protecting and controlling charities.

The staff consists of two Secretaries, a Clerk, and Book-keeper, and a Messenger, who are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. There is also 1 Assistant Clerk. The salaries are provided for in the Estimates.

The Commissioners are required to make an Annual Report to His Majesty, which is presented to Parliament, but is not submitted through the Irish Government.

Public Record Office.

This Office was created by the Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867, which provided for the gathering of the legal and other Public Records of Ireland in one building, near the Four Courts, under the charge of the Master of the Rolls.

The Staff of the Department are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, who also, with the consent of the Treasury, has power to direct the printing of the Records.

The rules for conducting the business of the office and for the admission of the public are made by the Master of the Rolls.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records is required to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and this Report is presented to Parliament.

The Deputy Keeper of Records is also Keeper of the State Papers belonging to the Chief Secretary's Office, which are preserved in the Record Tower in the Castle until they are at least fifty years old. These papers, while in the Record Tower, can only be inspected by the written permission of the Lord Lieutenant or Chief Secretary. after fifty years they can, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, be removed to the Public Record Office, where all the records are open to the public on the payment of the prescribed fees.

The Staff consists of—

1 Deputy Keeper.
1 Assistant Keeper,
7 Clerks (Class I.)
7 Supplementary Clerks.

The Irish Land Commission.

The Commission was originally constituted under Section 41 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, of a Judicial and two other Commissioners appointed by Royal Warrant on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant. Two additional Commissioners were appointed under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885.

Assistant Land Commissioners are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. The Land Commission, with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, appoint their own staff.

They are required to make an Annual Report to the Lord Lieutenant, and they also furnish monthly Returns of proceedings.

These Reports and Returns are presented to Parliament.

The Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, provided for a permanent organization of the Land Commission, and certain officers were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and the Treasury to posts as permanent Civil Servants with rights to pension.

The Irish Land Act, 1903, created the Estates Commissioners who were to be Members of the Land Commission, but to have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with the

Sale of Estates under the Act of 1903. The staff are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant under Section 23 (9) of the Act. The present establishment consists of:—

2 Judicial Commissioners.
4 Commissioners.
3 Legal Assistant Commissioners.
2 Chief Inspectors.
28 Assistant Commissioners.
21 Temporary Inspectors.
16 Assistant Inspectors.
3 Registrars to Sub-Commissioners.
1 Secretary.
2 Assistant Secretaries.
18 Examiners of Title.
1 Legal Adviser to Estates Commissioners.
1 Accountant.
1 Superintendent, Church Collection.
1 Tithe Investigator.
* 14 First Class Clerks.
* 24 Second Class Clerks.
* 15 Third Class Clerks.
22 Staff Clerks.
13 Miscellaneous Clerks.
97 Second Division Clerks.
176 Assistant Clerks.
46 Surveyors, Draughtsmen, &c.

The National Gallery.

The National Gallery was established under Acts of 1854 and 1855, and is managed by a Board of seventeen Governors. Five of these are *ex-officio* members of the Board, two are appointed by the Royal Hibernian Academy, and ten by the Lord Lieutenant. Seven members were to have been elected by donors of £10 if 100 in number, but these appointments have always vested in His Excellency in default of a sufficient number of donors.

The staff, consisting of a Director, a Registrar, and thirteen servants, are appointed by the Governors, and paid out of moneys voted by Parliament. There is also a grant-in-aid of the purchase of pictures.

The Executive Government does not interfere in the ordinary administration of the Gallery, but Lady Milltown's gift to it has been the occasion of a considerable correspondence.

Clerks of the Crown and Peace.

These Officers are of great antiquity. The Clerk of the Crown is the chief Officer of the Assize Court; the Clerk of the Peace, the Chief Officer of the Sessions Court.

The County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, provides for the amalgamation of the two offices, and for the payment of the holders by salaries instead of by fees.

Under that Act, these officers are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, but are removable, for misconduct or incapacity, by the Lord Chancellor. They are Civil Servants, and are bound to devote their whole time to the duties of their office.

They are required to make such Returns of official business as may, from time to time, be required by the Chief or Under-Secretary.

There are thirty-two Clerks of the Crown and Peace. In one County—Kilkenny—the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace have not been united.

* These were special to the Land Commission, and are not now recruited, Second Division Clerks being appointed instead.

Dublin Castle,
February, 1913.

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